

THE CONSERVATIVE

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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No subscription to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by S. T. NEATHERY, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the South.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.
The following dispatch was received last night:
MAON, Jan. 8.
Gen. Cooper:—General Hood reports from Tupelo, 6th, that Thomas appeared to be moving up Tennessee river. Up to 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th, reports that six gunboats and sixty transports had passed Savannah going towards Eastport loaded with troops and supplies.
[Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

The following was received to-day:
CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.
To His Excellency, JEFF DAVIS:
Wheeler's cavalry have been organized under my directions and superintendence, and now consists of three divisions and eight brigades, it is well organized and is an efficient body. Reports of its disorganization and demoralization are without foundation, and the deprecations credited to its command, can generally be traced to bands of marauders claiming to belong to it. I know nothing at present to add to its effectiveness except the prohibition of— for which recommendations have been sent in.
[Signed.] W. J. HARDEE, General.

For the Conservative.
The Candidates for Commissioners from the several Wards will meet their fellow citizens at the Court House on Thursday evening the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of defining their positions on the Ordinances recently introduced before the Board of Commissioners, and also to give an expression of opinion on the Market laws generally. Those who fail to attend and express their opinion will suffer the consequences on the day of election.

SASSAFRAS.—An exchange paper is under the impression that in the colonial times sassafaras was an article of commerce. This is true; it was so largely exported to England that it was becoming a rival to tea, and by the influence of the East India Company an act was passed putting a stop to the trade. The blooms, or tender buds, were gathered and dried for exportation, and these are said to make a better beverage than the bark.

I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth. The latter I consider as an art, the former as a habit of mind. Mirth is short and transient. Cheerfulness fixed and permanent.—Addison

He that gives good advice builds with one hand, he that gives good counsel and example builds with the other, but he that gives good admonition and bad examples builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.—Bacon
A clergyman being deprived for non-conformity said, "It should cost an hundred men their lives." This alarming speech being reported, he was taken before a magistrate and was examined when he explained himself by saying his meaning was that "he intended to practice physic."

A DEFINITION.—Words are leaves—ideas are fruits.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Bonaparte.
The boy who undertook to ride a horse-radish, is now practising on a saddle of mutton, without stirrups.

Why should potatoes grow better than any other vegetable? Because it has got eyes to see what it is doing.
Why is a wrestling match the least immoral of all contests? Because it is a try-flying affair.

To pardon those absurdities in ourselves which we cannot suffer in others, is neither better nor worse than to be mere willing to be fools ourselves than to have others so.—Pope.

When a book raises your spirit, and inspires you with noble and courageous feelings, seek for no other rule to judge the work by; it is good, and made by a good workman.
He who is always in a hurry to be wealthy and immersed in the study of augmenting his fortune, has lost the arms of reason and deserted the post of virtue.—Horace.

Eve, according to Milton, kept silence in Eden to hear her husband talk. There have been on Eves since.

Forget injuries and remember benefits; if you grant a favor, forget it; if you receive one, remember it.

It has been ascertained that the man who 'held on to the last,' was a shoemaker.

The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him who plucks them, and they are the only roses which do not retain their sweetness after they have lost their beauty.—Blair.

Where necessity ends, desire and curiosity begin; and no sooner are we supplied with everything than we can demand, than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites.—Johnson.

"What are you going to give me for a Christmas present?" asked a gay dandy of her lover, "I have nothing to give but my humble self," was the reply. "The smallest favors gratefully received," was the merry response of the lady.

He who carries the torch behind him makes a shade for himself and a light for those who follow.—Italian proverb.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Dr. Johnson.

BEAUTIFUL—what an exquisitely delicate precept is that of the Hindoo law which says: "Strike no even with a blossom, a wife though she be guilty of an hundred faults."

It is said that all of Gen. Quarles's Staff, who were with Hood's army in the battle of Franklin, were either killed or wounded.

FAKE.—If a man do not erect in this age his own tomb ere he dies, he shall live no longer in monument than the bell rings, and the widow weeps.—Shakespeare.

SOUT.—We may compare the soul to a linen cloth: It must be first washed to take off its native hue and color, and to make it white; and afterwards it must be ever and anon washed to preserve it white.—South.

DRUNKENNESS.—Some of the domestic evils of drunkenness are homes without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, principles, morals or manners.—Franklin.

"It is very curious," said an old gentleman a few days since to his friend, "that a watch should be perfectly dry when it has a running spring inside."

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.]

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

[No. 22.]

BLACK EYES VERSUS BLUE.
Poets have sung of a dazzling bright eye,
An orb of a jetty black hue.
On eagle-like eyes—a proud-flashing eye,
But my heart is not with them, I cannot tell why,
For I love the soft light of the blue.

Noble and queenly the arrows gleam—
From eyes that are sable to view;
But it cannot compare with the mild mellow beam,
The calm gentle glimmer, the heart love supreme,
That dwells in the depth of the blue.

The fiery black eye is the one to command,
By the fear it inspires, to subdue;
But what eye heart can the pleading withstand,
Can resist the persuasion, the wistful demand,
Implored by the soft eye of blue.

The lightning shaft rending the storm clouds on high,
The heavens all darkened to view;
O that, that resembles the angry black eye,
But the mild ray of sunlight, the clear summer sky,
This, this is the type of the blue.

It is said that when Daniel O'Connell was challenged by Peel, the former failed to reach Clais on the day appointed for the duel, alleging the illness of his wife and daughter for his delinquency.—Whereupon the following verse went the rounds of the papers.

Some men with a horror of slaughter,
Improve on the Scripture command,
And honor their wife and their daughter,
That their days may be long in the land.

Who was the first belligerent mentioned in history?
Answer. *Nihil*. Because in the beginning *Nihil* fit.

The truly great consider first, how they may gain the approbation of God; and secondly, that of their own consciences; having done this, they would then willingly concede the good opinion of their fellow men.—Colton.

CITY ELECTION.

EASTERN WARD.
For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.
MR. EDITOR: You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for reelection for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan. 9, 1865. MANY VOTERS. 221-10.

EDITOR CONSERVATIVE: As your paper is a daily visitor in our ward, we take the opportunity to announce, through its columns, Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH, as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY CITIZENS OF THE EASTERN WARD.
January 9, 1865. 220-10.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.
HAVING BEEN SOLICITED BY MANY FRIENDS, I again announce myself as a candidate for Commissioner or for reelection, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially, and in doing my duty in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall be honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. OVERBY.

January 5, 1865. 217-10.

WE are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability.
January 9, 1865. 221-10.

MIDDLE WARD.
MR. EDITOR: Please announce HENRY MAHLER, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward, and oblige
January 9, 1865. MANY VOTERS. 221-10.

CONSERVATIVE: Progress and Standard copy till day, and send bills to this office.

WESTERN WARD.
W. H. H. TUCKER
WILL BE SUPPORTED FOR COMMISSIONER IN THE Western Ward by
January 9, 1865. MANY VOTERS. 221-10.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.
I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, I will endeavor to serve you faithfully.
W. B. HUTCHINGS.
January 6, 1864. 219-10.

WE are authorized and requested to announce PARKER OVERBY as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability.

WE are authorized and requested to announce C. C. CREECH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability.

WE are authorized and requested to announce A. CREECH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability.

W. R. ANDREWS
WILL BE SUPPORTED FOR COMMISSIONER IN THE Western Ward at the ensuing election by
January 9, 1864. MANY VOTERS. 221-10.

Classical and Mathematical School at Oxford.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE on the 1st day of February. The members of the Senior class are requested to return on Monday, the 16th inst. A competent drill master will take charge of the Military department.
J. H. HORNER, Principal.
Oxford, N. C. Jan. 6, 1865. 222-71.

Classical School.
THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL, SITUATED ten miles from Weldon and eight from Halifax town, will commence the 20th January, 1865. For circulars apply to
I. P. OSBORNE, Principal.
Weldon, N. C.
January 10, 1865. 222-51.

Desirable Property For Sale.
ON THE 20th OF JANUARY INST., ON THE PREMISES four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of land belonging to late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 18 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.
Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.
JNO. C. MCCOWAN,
Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
January 9, 1864. 216-10.

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.
A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAP, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather stout spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Annapolis, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he ran away from Dickson to get back to his mistress, late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 18 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.
Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.
JNO. C. MCCOWAN,
Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
January 9, 1864. 216-10.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.
THE 4TH SESSION WILL BEGIN THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY, 1865. Managers: JULIUS WILCOX, Principal.
January 5, 1865. 218-51.

CARD NOTICE.
THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at 50 per pair. Agents will please call for them.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C. V.
Dec. 30, 1864. 218-61.

French Hoop Skirts.
KINSLEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1864. 211-11.

1865. CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.
HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of
PRINTING MATERIALS,
We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!
SUCH AS
BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to
GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a
GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young. They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
A. J. PARTIN.
January 9, 1865. 221-61.

JOHN D. HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN THE 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218-11.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, N. C.
Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklin is the nearest depot.
January 9, 1865. 221-11.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY-BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.
CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.
SINCE OUR AGENT HAS GONE ABOARD TO PURCHASE a vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made for the purpose of manifesting on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the 1st instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and certain open until the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 24th January in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
December 17, 1864. 203-21.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.
ALL BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF WAR from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:
Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. P. F. Sumner, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Stauntonville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagen, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Ashew, Colorado.
Mr. P. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.
The boxes should be well packed, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163-11.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.
FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Ochsman Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.
Also, 100 Carpenters.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.
Apply to
P. J. SUMNER,
President, Raleigh, N. C.
J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.
Dec. 8, 1864. 196-11.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders.
No. 19.
ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay. Commanding Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.
By Command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
Dec. 2, 1864. 191-11.

Tax in Kind.
THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh from the 2nd of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wood, can also list at the above time.
F. G. FOSTER, Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY, 216-11.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.
THE 4TH SESSION WILL BEGIN THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY, 1865. Managers: JULIUS WILCOX, Principal.
January 5, 1865. 218-51.

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H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C. V.
Dec. 30, 1864. 218-61.

1865. DECEMBER, 1864.
CATALOGUE OF
SOUTHERN SHEET MUSIC,
FOR SALE BY
BRANSON & FARRER,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MARCHES AND QUICKSTEPS.
Beauregard's Manassas Quickstep. D 1.50
Confederate's Grand March W H Hartwell 2.00
Carrival De Venice F Busk 2.00
Confederate's Polka March W H Hartwell 2.50
Gen. High's Grand March F Rytine 2.50
Gen. Beauregard's Grand March Mrs V G Cowden 2.50
Gen. Morgan's Grand March C L Pettit 2.50
Mocking Bird Quickstep J A Rosenberger 2.00
Never Surrender Quickstep E O Eaton 2.00
Old Dominion March C Norponoff 1.50
Our first President's Quickstep P Rivinao 2.00
P F Smith's March Mortin 2.00
Rivinao's Medley Quickstep P Rivinao 2.00
Soldier's Grand March H Schoeller 1.50
Stonewall Jackson's Grand March C Young 1.25
Stonewall Quickstep J H Hewitt 2.00
Washington Artillery Polka A E Blackmar 1.25

POLKAS AND SCHOTTISCHES.
Impromptu Polka Schultoff 1.50
La Favorite Polka W L Hensler 2.00
Palmetto Schottische 2.00
199 Broad Street Polka E O Eaton 2.00
Levee Polka M M Barrows 1.50
Signal Corps Schottische A J Turner 1.00
Spring Time Polka A J Turner 1.00
Southern Rights Polka 2.50

WALTZES.
Bessie Bell Waltz A J Turner 2.00
Bright Eyes Gallop Schwariz 1.50
Greenwood Waltz Reissiger 2.00
Mollo's Dream Waltz Honner 2.00
Pensylvania—Valse Sentimentale Honner 2.00

FANTASIES, VARIATIONS, &c., &c.
Gondellied Ostin 2.00
Hor Bright Smile—Improvisation La Hache 2.00
La Marsellaise Beyer 2.00
Home Sweet Home—va. Slock 2.00
Nocturne Dohler 3.50
Shells of Ocean—var. Fondahl 2.00
Ever of Thee—var. Grobe 3.60
Silvery Shower A Burnback 2.50
How Can I Leave Thee—var. 3.50
Love Variations 3.50
Auril Chorus 3.50
Trenolo 3.50
Shower of Pearls Osborne 3.50

MISCELLANEOUS.
Hunters' Instructions No. 1 3.00
" " " " No. 2 3.00
" " " " Complete 3.00
Christian's French Grammar 7.50
Songs of Love and Liberty (\$40.00 per hundred) 7.50
Jack Morgan Songster (\$50.00 per hundred) 7.50

The usual deduction to the trade.
The pieces marked D are published by Geo. Dunn, Esq., of Richmond, for whom we are the Sole Agents in North Carolina. We sell their music on precisely the same terms as sold by the publishers.
* The pieces marked with a star have ornamental title pages.
* The pieces marked with an † have Guitar as well as Piano accompaniments.
Music will be sent by mail free of postage, on the receipt of the above prices. 214-212-11.

Headquarters Post at Raleigh, N. C.,
January 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.
I. Of War, the restriction on travel on the Railroad to Richmond, Va., is extended for six days.
II. This does not extend to the Soldiers and Soldiers returning to their commands nor to members of Congress.
III. The order does not prohibit travel going South, nor does it extend to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, or any travel westward on the N. C. Railroad.
By order of Col. Wm. J. CLARK, Commanding Post.

J. L. DICKEN,
Acting Adj't.
219-51.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.
* Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent. 158-11.

October 24, 1864.

NOTICE.
ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, WILL BE HIRED out, at Boone Hill, on the N. C. R. R., about twenty likely negroes, who will be wanted by Theodore W. Whitely, rec'd. Among them is a good carpenter, and other valuable hands. Also, at the same time and place, will be rented the Mills and land belonging to the same.
ADAM J. HEATH, Adm'r.
Dec. 31, 1864. 214-51.

500 NEGROES WANTED!
THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY desires to hire Five Hundred Negro Men. It will pay one hundred dollars for laborers and one thousand dollars for free chances in Confederate money for the year. Negroes hired to the road will be free from imprisonment.
P. J. SUMNER,
Engineer and Superintendent.
January 4, 1865. 218-31.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrears of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.
The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any; if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such; if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all these, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.
The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the creditability of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court, must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.
If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased, and be, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.
When the claims are made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.
All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.
Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application, with a proper form of these papers in full a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.
This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.
Parties interested may materially aid in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one of them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private) had ever received the State's bounty.
It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.
JNO. A. STANLEY, Commissioner. 161-11.

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FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.
* Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent. 158-11.

October 24, 1864.

NOTICE.
ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1865,

THE CONSERVATIVE

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

All letters on business of the office, to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHY & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.: THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1865.

AGENTS WANTED. We wish to engage the services of some energetic man in each county of the State to assist us in extending the circulation of the CONSERVATIVE. Liberal inducements offered.

Persons wishing to engage in this business will please correspond with us at once.

PAY UP. All persons indebted to this Office for Advertising or Job Work done prior to January 1, 1865, will please call and settle, or remit the amounts, at once.

WE HAVE a new Carrier, and will thank any of our city subscribers to notify us of any neglect on his part.

THE STANDARD, some days ago, lectured those members of the Conservative party who voted to lay Mr. Pool's resolutions on the table, and calls on their constituents to observe that they voted with the "Destructives" and against peace. That paper so long exercised the high and responsible situation of whipper-in to the secession party, who worried down the old Union men and crushed Conservatism into the earth, when it was struggling to avert this war, that it cannot long forego its bad habits even when thrown into better company.

If we felt invested with the authority to call the attention of the people to any abandonment of principles or pledges by their representatives, we might possibly show far more inconsistency on the part of others than the gentlemen against whom it warns the people. But we make no such claim, but simply call to its remembrance that some who were elected by large majorities upon their professions of devotion to Governor Vance and his administration, and who endorsed his views fully on the question of peace and war, and who might have gotten very few votes if they had declared themselves in favor of Mr. Holden and his policy, seem now disposed to repudiate every pledge made at the polls, and are submitting to the dictation of the very man they did not dare to endorse at home. They might find it hard to account, for example, to their constituents for turning their backs upon the cause which they had espoused, and joining hands with a faction which polled only 14,000 and some odd votes in the entire State, and which, under the pressure of Sherman's advance through Georgia, grows, but grows only as our misfortunes thicken, and will as surely die under the shout of victory.

They might be asked why they sought to embarrass in every possible way the Governor they promised to support and stand by? Why did they refuse to aid him in arresting deserters and repressing the disorder, and outrages of lawless men who are destroying life and property throughout the State? Why they exempted everybody from Home Guard service at a time when they were most needed? Why they should compel many counties to build new Court Houses or hold court out of doors, should all the Justices of the Peace desire to get in at once?—These and many other questions might be asked, but it is the people's business, who will doubtless ask them in due time.

Let the STANDARD be quiet on this score, or it might arouse something of the spirit it felt last summer, and its friends would suffer by the movement. The people of North Carolina are not quite scared to death yet. The gloom spread over us by our misfortunes will not last long; and whether things get worse or better our people will thank those true Conservatives who had strength enough to make them stand firm for their principles and their country—like in sunshine and in shadow—through good and through evil report. The STANDARD's abuse is of course expected by all men who do not back down from all their professions and pledges at sight of danger. True men will not heed it.

NORTH CAROLINIANS, true to the last, as the following extract of a letter from an officer of the Confederate army will show, who was for some time a prisoner at Johnson's Island. After giving an account of the suffering of the prisoners there, he says:

"And I will here state that I never saw more determined spirits than the North Carolinians on Johnson's Island, they alone being able to say, 'Not a man from my State has taken the oath in this prison.' The treatment of those who take the oath is just the thing. Old Abe has issued an order that all the C. S. officers who take the oath were to be kept in prison until after the exchange of all prisoners. He does this on account of so many taking the oath and returning to our armies."

THE 14TH N. C. BATTALION State Troops has been organized into a Regiment and numbered the 69th Regiment N. C. Troops. Lieut. Col. George Tait, of the 40th Regiment, has been appointed Colonel, Jas. L. Henry, Lieut. Colonel, and Isaac A. Harris, Major.

WE LEARN THAT two or three bridges were washed away on the N. C. Railroad on Tuesday last, and that considerable damage was done to the Piedmont Railroad by the recent heavy rains.

We further learn that one or more county bridges have been carried away on Haw River.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY the decision of the Supreme Court in the cases of Bridgman vs. Mallett, and Matthew Johnson vs. Mallett, decided at the late Term. We will, in a day or two publish the dissenting opinion of Pearson, C. J., in the former case.

We received no Richmond papers on yesterday.

IT IS REALLY AMUSING to see with what self-complacency the Editor of the STANDARD assumes to be the embodiment of Conservatism in the country. He summons up everybody before him, and weighs them in his balance, and sets them down as Conservative or Destructive with a degree of coolness only equalled by that displayed by him, when he was teaching the doctrine of the constitutional right of the States peaceably to secede before the war.

To one ignorant of the political history of the States and reading his paper only for the last two or three months, the fact that he had ever taught such a doctrine, threatened the Abolitionists of the North with the speedy putting it in practice in order to remedy the evils growing out of their machinations against the South and her institutions, would be incomprehensibly strange. Still more so would be the coolness with which he assumes to be the embodiment of public sentiment in North Carolina since the events of last summer's campaign. In his issue of the 10th instant we find the following:

"Who acts with the Destructives? Governor Vance, a few of his friends and the Conservative newspaper."

We believe he has never very clearly defined what he means by the term "Destructive." If by it he means those who were instrumental in breaking up the old government, and charges this as a crime, we assert that he fills the full measure of his own definition. We concede that he did not urge the secession of North Carolina immediately upon the election of Lincoln, but he had previously done more than any other man in the State, to inculcate the doctrine of the right among the masses, and to embitter sectional strife; in short, "to instruct the Southern mind and fire the Southern heart." When the man who puts the knife, "all burnished bright," into the hands of the assassin, and inflames his passion to deafness, can exculpate himself from the bloody deed by crying, "Hold!" "Hold!" then may the Editor of the STANDARD truly, exculpate himself from crime, in originating this war, if, indeed, a crime it be. Then, and not till then, may the STANDARD claim to sit in judgment on the conduct of others for originating this war, and brand the original secessionists as "Destructives," if it sees proper. But even then for it to arrogate the right to arraign Governor Vance and the whole body of Conservatives who supported him last summer, who never maintained the doctrine of the right, peaceably to secede, before his political star chamber, and brand them as "Destructives," is in strange harmony with the history of the past, and the practices and principles of the present.

A COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER is being held for Wake County this week. His Honor, Judge Saunders, presiding. An indictment for murder against Ben, a slave of T. C. Robertson, was tried on yesterday. Col. E. G. Haywood, in behalf of the Attorney General, appearing for the State, and K. P. and R. H. Battle, Esqs., for the defence. We learn that the jury brought in a verdict of Manslaughter.

We understand that a case of highway robbery will be tried during the Term.

COL. S. D. BRYSON, of the 25th Regiment, and at present Senator from Macon, Haywood, Jackson and Cherokee, has resigned his position as Lt. Col. of the 25th Regiment.

COL. E. C. ANDERSON has been appointed commandant of the Post at Charleston, S. C.

RESIGNED. Lt. S. D. Hampton, 50th Reg't N. C. Troops, has resigned.

MESSRS. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., will sell a number of likely negroes on Saturday next.

MESSRS. W. F. ASKEW & CO., will sell twenty likely negroes on Tuesday next.

MESSRS. CREECH & LITCHFORD will sell twelve likely negroes on Thursday, 19th inst. See advertisements.

COTTON IN SAVANNAH.—The Southern Confederacy learns from a high official source that there were about 150,000 bales of cotton in Savannah at the time Sherman entered it. Near 120,000 bales of this amount belonged to foreign merchants, and cannot be interfered with. The remaining 30,000 belonged to American merchants.

Aim at perfection in everything though in much things it is unattainable. However, they who aim and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.—Chesterfield.

An Indian philosopher being asked what were according to his opinion, the two most beautiful things in the universe, answered: "The starry heavens above our heads, and the feeling of duty in our hearts."—Boswell.

WORTH KNOWING.—If persons in a house on fire have the presence of mind to apply a damp cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nostrils, they could effect a passage through the densest smoke; but the surest mode would be to envelope the head and face completely in the damp cloth.

Love—Love covers a multitude of sins. When a scar cannot be taken away, the next kind office is to hide it. Love is never so blind as when it is so spy faults.—South.

A contented mind is the greatest blessing a man can enjoy in this world; and if in the present life his happiness arises from the subduing of his desires, it will arise in the next from the gratification of them.—Addison.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION. When a man dies, people generally inquire what property has he left behind him? The angels will ask, what good deeds has he sent before him?

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble.

An Irish advertisement reads as follows: Lost on Saturday last but the loser does not know where an empty sack with a cheese in it, on the sack the letters P G are marked but so completely worn out as not to be legible.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

SETH BRIDGEMAN VS. PETER MALLET.

The petitioner was prior to the 26th day of April 1864, a Lieutenant in the army of the Confederate States but by an order of that date, he was dropped from the roll as an officer. At the August Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Hyde, he was elected Register of the county and was duly qualified as such, by entering into bond and taking the necessary oaths. Subsequently, to wit, on the 23d of September, 1864, he was ordered as a conscript, by the enrolling officer of the county report himself without delay to the camp of instruction near Raleigh the date of enrollment is not distinctly specified, either in the petition or return; though it is strongly to be inferred from the allegations of the petitioner, that it was prior to his election as Register. That however, I consider as immaterial, because I think that, under the army regulations, he was in the military service, as a private, as soon as he was dropped from the roll as an officer. See Army regulations. It is agreed by the counsel that a Register of the county is a civil officer of the State, and that the Governor had claimed the petitioner as an exempt from military service in the army of the Confederate States. Upon this statement of facts, it is contended by the petitioner, first, that he is entitled to a discharge from custody upon just construction of the 2d paragraph of the 10th section of the act of Congress, ratified on the 17th day of February, 1864, though the act of the military service when he was elected Register of Hyde county. Secondly, if that be not so, that after his election and qualification as a civil officer of the State, he became exempt from any further service in the army of the Confederate States, because Congress has no power to restrict the State in the selection of any of its citizens, whether in or out of the army, to fill any office necessary to the action of its government. I differ from the counsel as to the correctness of his position, and will proceed to state, as well as I can, the reasons upon which my opinion is founded:

1. In ascertaining and settling the construction of the military acts of February 1864, it is proper to avail ourselves of any light which may be thrown upon the subject by any statute, in pari materia particularly if it were passed about the same time. 1 Black, Comm. 60. It appears from the Act of Congress, approved the 5th day of January 1864, entitled "an act to put to rest the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes," that the country was then in very great need of soldiers, the preamble recites that: "Whereas in the present circumstances of the country it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms; the Congress of the Confederate States do enact," &c. This most pressing want of the Confederate Government is, if possible, still more strongly shown in the act under consideration. It repeals all former laws which granted exemptions and tins at once, sweeps away the long list of exemptions which may be found in the act of October, 1862. It enlarges the ages of conscripts from 18 and 45 to 17 and 50, thus calling into the field of active service boys and old men. It takes from their homes almost every person capable of bearing arms—except those officers who are necessary to the proper administration of the Confederate and State Government, and a few others who were deemed necessary to carry on the educational, industrial and other indispensable parts of the country, with the addition of a still larger number who are restrained from leaving arms by religious scruples. With this most urgent, pressing demand for soldiers for the defence of the country, in its life and death struggle for national existence, placed thus prominently before us, have we a right to infer that Congress intended by the exemptions which it granted in the act of February, 1864, to release from further service, in the army, any soldier whom it has a right to retain there? It seems to me to be ignoring the whole spirit of the act to suppose so. I cannot come to any such conclusion, unless I find it so declared by the express terms of the act. So far from finding any express declaration in the act to that effect, the terms of exemption may be fully satisfied by confining them to the persons filling office or occupying positions or engaged in pursuits at the time of their enrolment. In some cases the persons exempted must have been employed in the duties of their office or profession, at the date of the act, and could not entitle themselves to exemption by subsequently engaging in such office or profession even prior to the time of their enrolment. This is the case with regard to ministers of religion, physicians and schoolmasters. All the farmers of the country are put into the army, except the bonded overseers of 15 able bodied field hands; and even they, it seems, might have been deprived of the benefit of the exemption, had they been enrolled since the 1st of February 1864, but for a special provision in their favor. See 4th par. of the 10th sec. of the act of February, 1864. Looking then over the whole act, from the first section to the last, I am unable to discover anything, either in its language or its spirit, which releases or exempts from service any person already in the army as a soldier. The fact that by another act of Congress, officers and soldiers in the army may become exempt from further service by being elected to certain offices or places of trust, either in the State or Confederate Government, does not affect the present case, which depends, in the view in which I am now taking of it, entirely upon the construction of the act of February, 1864.

2. The second position taken by the petitioner by his counsel is a much more important one affecting as it does the relative powers and rights of the Confederate and State Government; and I therefore approach its discussion with much diffidence; particularly as I find that the conclusion at which I have arrived is at variance with the opinion entertained by many of those whose learning and ability I entertain the highest respect. The difficulties of the case arise from the fact that the same persons are citizens of two separate and distinct sovereignties; to both of which they owe duty and allegiance. If the conscriptions, upon which these respective governments are based, be rightly construed and rigidly adhered to, there will be little or no danger of their clashing or interfering with each other in their respective demands of service from the people. In the distribution of the powers of sovereignty, it is conceded that the States have conferred upon the Confederate government the war power that is the power to declare war, and to raise and support armies. It has been held by all the great statesmen and judges of the country that this power is, with a slight exception, unlimited. In aid of this, and the other powers vested in the general government, the constitution declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying them into execution." See art. I, sec. 8, paragraph 18. And it asserts the supremacy of the Confederate States over the powers conferred upon the government, by declaring that "this Constitution and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land and the Judges shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Although the war power of the Confederate Government is thus absolute and unlimited in terms, and the supremacy of that Government over the States with regard to that power, is thus clearly and distinctly asserted, it has been decided, and I think rightly decided, that the Confederate Government cannot, in the exercise of the war power, destroy the States by conscripting those officers who are necessary to the action of the State Governments. See Burroughs vs. Peyton, decided by the supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia and recognized as authority in Johnson vs. Mallett, decided by this Court. Whatever persons filled any office in the State, when the Legislature declared to be necessary for the State Government, when the act of February, 1864, was passed, were thereby placed beyond the power of conscription by the Confederate government. That Government is founded upon the State Governments as sovereigns, and cannot ex-

ist without them. The superstructure must fall when its pillars are taken away or destroyed.

But the case is reversed when the Confederate Government has, in the exercise of its rightful supreme war power, conscripted into its service a man who is not an officer of the State and the State is attempting to take him out of it by electing him to an office. The man as a citizen owed the duty to the general government, which it had called upon him to perform, just as much as it owed the duty to the State to accept and discharge the duties to which he was elected. Here are two obligations undoubtedly binding upon the man, but which being inconsistent, cannot both be performed at the same time. How can this conflict be settled, but by resorting to a principle of potent efficacy both in international and municipal law, that priority of possession gives a priority of right. This would seem to be a just rule even after two governments were equal in their powers, with respect to the subject, and it surely cannot operate against the government whose power, in that particular is supreme. The State must, in such a case, yield to the prior claim of the general government, and select some other man to fill its office. The argument, that, perhaps the State cannot find another person out of the army fit for the place, is answered by the equally probable supposition, that the general government may not be able to procure another fit person for a soldier. When either supposition shall become certain, it will be when both governments are on the eve of destruction.

The petitioner, in the present case, is not one of the officers of the State who is recognized in its Constitution, as being essential to the government. If he were so, the argument in his favor, would be much stronger—perhaps irresistible. The Constitution declares in express, or necessarily implied terms, that there shall be a Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Justices of Peace, a Sheriff, a Coroner or Constables in each county, a Secretary of State and several other officers; also, members of both Houses of the General Assembly; and, it may be said, with regard to all these, the State never surrendered her right to have the offices and places filled by any of her citizens, whether they should be, at the time of their election, in the service of the general government or not. This is a question of the highest importance to both governments, and I will not undertake to decide upon it, until it becomes necessary in the performance of my judicial duty to do so. It may also deserve more consideration than the subject has yet received, whether the Legislature can deprive the State of any of those constitutional officers by permitting them to be conscripted, as it purports to do, as to some of them, by the act of December 14th, 1863. See Laws of the Extra Session in December, 1863, chapter 14.

My conclusion, upon a full consideration of the whole matter is, that the judgment which I rendered in vacation in favor of the petitioner, founded as I expressed it at the time, upon the previous case of *Wheeler vs. Whiting*, decided by the Chief Justice, was erroneous; and ought to be reversed with costs, and that the petitioner must be remanded to the custody of Major Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscriptions.

WILL H. BATTLE.

I concur in this opinion.

M. E. MANLY.

I dissent from this decision.

R. M. PEARSON.

MATTHEW JOHNSON VS. PETER MALLET.

Upon the facts agreed it appears that the petitioner had been enrolled as a private soldier under the Act of Congress, ratified the 17th Feb. 1864, prior to the time when he became a driver of the mail stage from Morrisville to Pittsboro'. The question then, is whether a mail contractor or driver of a post coach can claim exemption from military service, under the Act of April 14th, 1863, by having been come such after his enrolment as a soldier. The question arises under the last mentioned act; because the act of February, 1864, expressly declares that nothing therein contained shall be construed as a repeal of it. Mail contractors and stage drivers were not mentioned among the classes of exemptions contained in the act of 11th October, 1862 and the act of April, 1863, was passed, no doubt, to supply the omission. The act is in the following words: "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States shall be exempt from the performance of military duty in the armies of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, during the time they are such contractors; provided," &c. Sec. 2—"That drivers of post coaches and of hacks for carrying the mails on all routes where the weight of the mail requires that they should be carried in coaches or hacks, shall be exempt from military service in the armies of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, so long as they continue to be so employed as drivers; provided," &c. For the petitioner it is contended that the terms of this act are broad enough to embrace his case, whether he were in the army or out of it, at the time of his becoming the driver of a stage coach, and a decision made by Judge Halyburton, of the District Court of the Confederate States, in Virginia, is relied upon in support of it. On the other hand, it is insisted by the counsel for the Government, that the act in question was never intended to allow a soldier in service to exempt himself therefrom by taking a mail contract, or being employed as a driver, and he relies upon the decision to that effect made by Judge Joyner of the Circuit Court of Petersburg, in Virginia. Adjudications made in this State were also referred to by the counsel on both sides.

In this conflict of judicial authority, I feel myself at liberty to adopt the strong convictions of my own mind as to what is the true construction of the act. All the acts of Congress called the conscription acts are it must be confessed, strong war measures. They can only be sustained, in point of authority, upon the unlimited power vested in the Confederate government, to declare war, and to raise and support armies; and in point of policy, they can only be justified upon the pressing exigencies of the country, struggling for national existence, with an enemy of vastly greater resources in all the means and appliances of war. It was with a full knowledge of this condition of the country that the conscription acts of April and September, 1862, and the exemption act of October, 1862, as well as the one now under consideration of April, 1863, were passed. The manifest object of the conscription acts was to call into the military service of the government as many persons as possible, without interfering with the necessary industrial, educational and other great interests of the country, and in favor of those interests the exemptions were granted. In making those exemptions I cannot discover in the acts any spirit to extend them beyond the purpose for which they were allowed. Persons engaged in certain pursuits or occupations when the acts were passed, were not to be enrolled for military service, but there is no indication of an intention strong enough to show that if they were in the army, they were to be permitted to take themselves out of it. It is true, as Judge Halyburton says, that the words of the act exempting mail contractors, and post coach drivers, are broad enough to embrace persons in the military service, but that, I do not think, is the question. The true inquiry is, what did the law makers mean? Did Congress intend to let any person out of the army to perform a duty which could be performed quite as well by another person, though not quite as cheaply, while it was resorting to the extreme measures to bring me into it? It must be admitted that the terms of the act may be satisfied by applying them solely to persons not enrolled for service when they become mail contractors or mail stage drivers, and that construction must be adopted whenever we are satisfied that such was the intention of Congress. In the case of *Bridgman vs. Mallett*, I have stated the reasons which have led me to adopt that construction as the proper one, upon the act of February 17, 1864, and I think they apply with very nearly as much force to the other conscriptions, and their attendant exemption acts.

My opinion is, therefore, that the order made in vacation to discharge the petitioner, must be reversed with costs, and that he should be remanded to the custody of the Defendant.

Per Curiam.—Order reversed, and order to remand the petitioner to the custody of the defendant.

A HIT BACK.—The supporters of the administration in Congress, and the organs of the administration throughout the country, have had a great deal to say about State exemptions. They portray in vivid colors how useful they would be in the field. Not a word, however, do these gentlemen have to say about the tens of thousands of Confederate exempt office holders scattered throughout the country. These latter exempt the public will remember, are mostly composed of rich men and their sons, who go in for the administration, whether right or wrong, also of sons and relatives of members of Congress who advocate all measures of Presidential measures.

Before the Confederate Congress talk any more of State exemptions, they had better make their own record clear—better pluck the beam out of their own eye, before they talk of notes in eyes of other people.

We notice that the Florida Senators have expressed themselves unmistakably in regard to this matter. They speak very plain to their Confederate servants on the subject. In a set of resolutions, they tell them to do first what they ask other people to do.—Chron. & Sent.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

An official despatch from Grahamville, dated Sunday, January 8th, at 2.40 p. m., says: "We have no news of the enemy this morning." It is reported that Sherman has sent the 19th Corps round to Beaumont, to co operate with Foster; but this is not certain.—Chas. Mercury.

SEIGE MATTERS.—All day Saturday the enemy remained quiet. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning battery Gregg re-opened fire upon Fort Sumter, throwing nine rounds. A few additional shots were fired at the fort later in the day on Sunday.

A side wheel steamer, with the English flag under the Yankee flag, supposed to be a captured blockade runner, was seen with the fleet on Saturday morning. Chas. Mercury.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APPLICATION to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated. JULIUS WILCOX. 224-1m.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO., GENERAL AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, SOLELY IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL GOODS, STOCKS, &c., &c.

REFER TO: Devey and W. H. Jones, Cashiers, Raleigh. Harris & Howell, Wilmington. Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'. D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury. T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte. A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville. Jas. E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va. Branch Morton & Co., Richmond. Jan. 12, 1865. 124-1f

AUCTION SALES! FUTURE DAYS.

NEGROES FOR SALE! ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF JAN., 1865!

At Auction. 1 Negro Woman, 38 years old and 3 Children. The woman is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. 1 Negro Woman, 28 years old and 4 Children. 1 Negro Woman, 18 years old, and 1 Negro Boy, 15 years old. The above negroes are as likely as we have ever seen, and are sold for no fault.

TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO., Auct. & Com. Merchants. Jan. 12. 224-2t.

NEGROES AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY THE 17TH INST., AT OUR SALES Rooms, we will sell

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES. Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks, house servants, farm hands, &c.

ALSO Some families, Women with their Children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. W. F. ASKEW, & CO. Jan. 12-1d.

12 Valuable Young Negroes at Auction! ON THURSDAY JANUARY 19TH, IN FRONT OF Sales Room we will sell the following negroes:

1 Man 10 years old. 1 Woman 34 years old a No. 1 Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and Weaver. 2 Girls 15 years old with infants. 1 Girl 12 " " accustomed to house work. 1 Boy 13 " " 1 Boy 11 " " 1 Girl 10 " " 1 Boy 10 " " 1 Girl 13 " "

These negroes are all sound and healthy and sold for no fault. Several more will be added to the sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers. Jan. 12, 1865. 124-1s.

AUCTION SALES! ON 18TH JANUARY, 1865!!

1 Boy, 17 years old. 1 do. 19 " 1 do. 24 " 1 do. 13 " 1 Girl, 16 " 1 do. 18 " 1 do. 14 " 1 Woman 29 " (good cook, washer and ironer.) 1 Woman and child.

The above negroes sold for no fault. All No. 1. They can be seen any day previous to day of sale.

TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO., Auct. and Com. Merchants. Jan. 10. 222-2t.

AUCTION SALE! WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1865!!

1 No. 1 Negro Boy, an excellent Body and Dining Room Servant, 20 years old.

TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO., Auct. & Com. Merchants. Jan. 11. 223-2t.

N. C. R. R. BONDS.

A LIBERAL PRICE WILL BE PAID IN CASH FOR \$10.00 N. C. R. R. Bonds, or State Bonds will be given in exchange. Apply immediately to THOS. BRANCH, Raleigh. 225-2t.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY. Price per hundred 75 00 " do. 25 00 " " single copy 1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C. 215-1f.

Negroes Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO HIRE FOR the ensuing year for employment in the Artillery Work shops about to be established by the Government at Salisbury, N. C., the following hands, to wit: 20 Blacksmiths, 20 Helpers, 15 Carpenters and 20 Laborers. Ample food, good quarters and usual amount of clothing will be supplied. A liberal price paid.

JAS. M. BOYD, Capt. in charge Art. Shop, Salisbury, N. C. 217-2f.

Dec. 31 1864.